Leeuwarden Litigation

Case Orientation
Case Document Reading Guide

Katherine Watt
Catholic American writer and paralegal
February 23, 2026

Presentation Outline

1. Overview: Litigation (two cases); involvement; limitations
2. Civil law, tort law – general info.
3. Summary of disputes
4. Procedural history
5. Plaintiffs' factual history and legal argument
6. Plaintiffs' description of defendants' true goals/motives.
7. Defendants' factual history and legal argument
8. March 9, 2026 Hearing
9. Case documents and supporting material

1. Overview

Litigation – Two Cases

- There are two cases going on.
- **Main Case** filed in **July 2023**, initiated by a Summons and Complaint on behalf of **seven plaintiffs** – Dutch citizens who took one or more Pfizer vaccines. One has since died; six remain. District Court of North Netherlands, Leeuwarden Division
- **Second case** filed in **March 2025**, initiated by a Request for Provisional Evidence Proceedings, on behalf of **three petitioners**. Preliminary. District Court of North Netherlands – Leeuwarden.
- Both cases rely on same fact history and same legal arguments.
- Both cases hinge on truth or falsity of information provided to the public (including plaintiffs) by defendants, and (if false or simulated) whether defendants knew or should have known they were presenting false information; had obligation to verify/ascertain validity; had obligation to present true information to public.
- Plaintiffs seek public evidentiary review and evaluation.
- Defendants oppose public evidentiary review and evaluation.

How I became involved in the cases

- Late Jan. 2025, attorneys for the plaintiffs asked me to testify.
- March 2025 – Listed as one of five nominated witnesses in second case (Request for Provisional Evidence Proceedings) with Latypova, Yeadon, Sansone, Austin Fitts. Same group nominated in main case, June 2025.
- Subject – 2022-2025 legal research on US and international law, governing communicable disease control, pandemic preparedness and response, and biological product manufacturing regulation.
- Applicable to judicial review of defendants' acts and omissions committed when presenting information to the public about coronavirus threat (form and function); necessity, composition and probable effects (form and function) of Covid vaccines.
- Sept. 2025 - St. Benedict Memo – Findings & Conclusions; Background; 'disease' definitions; Mutual Recognition Agreements; US legislative acts; international law; appendix. 280 pp.

Limitations; where to find case documents.

- This is a presentation of facts about the litigation; and my interpretation of legal arguments as presented by plaintiffs and defendants.
- There is overlap between my interpretations of the scientific/biomedical integrity and significance of evidence, and my interpretations of how law applies to the facts, and interpretations on those things as offered by plaintiffs, defendants and other nominated witnesses.
- There is also divergence, spectrum. Much fact information is not known (limits of scientific knowledge; withholding and redaction of evidence), or disclosed but in distorted/ misleading form. Also differing legal conclusions.
- Case documents and supporting documents (memos, affidavits, transcripts) are available at Bailiwick News Archives on Wordpress.
- Recommend first reads: July 2023 Plaintiffs' complaint, Jan. 2024 Defendants State et al Answer, June 2025 Plaintiffs' Conclusion of Reply

2. Civil law, tort law – general info.

What is civil law? What is a tort?

- CIVIL LAW – Legal action taken under "Law relating to the private rights of individuals and to legal actions involving these."
- Distinct from criminal law, contract law, administrative law. Some incidents give rise to claims under more than one kind of law.
- Etymology/root word – civilis < civis (Latin) – "city."

- TORT - "A wrongful act, injury or damage (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action can be brought."
- TORTFEASOR - a person or entity that commits a tort, which is a civil wrong that causes harm to another party
- Etymology/root words – *tortus* (Latin) "to twist" < *terk* (Indo-European) "to turn."
- Same root words for *torture* – the inflicting of severe pain…any method by which such pain is inflicted…a cause of such pain or agony.

What is a ‘cause of action?’

A set of facts and legal arguments that give an individual or entity the right to seek a legal remedy against another individual or entity

“A condition under which one party would be entitled to sue another”

“A set of facts that, if true, entitle an individual or entity to be awarded a remedy by a court of law.”

A cause of action may come from **an act or failure to act (omission), breach of duty, or a violation of rights**.

Incidents or events may create a cause of action that can support the filing of a **civil lawsuit** seeking remedy for wrongs like property damages, **personal injury**, and monetary loss.

Incidents or events may also a create cause of action that can support **criminal prosecution**, seeking remedy for wrongs like **battery**, theft, or kidnapping. [No will to prosecute among law enforcement]

What are the four elements of a tort claim?

1. Duty of care owed to the plaintiff(s) by the defendant(s)
2. Breach of the duty of care (failure to fulfill duty or obligation) by acts or omissions
3. Damages resulting from breach of duty of care
4. Causation linking breach to damages

Who may file a civil tort action?

One or more plaintiffs may file a civil tort action or lawsuit against one or more defendants.

To receive compensation by court order, plaintiffs must allege and prove, with evidence, four elements of the tort claim:

1. Defendant owed plaintiff a duty of care
2. Defendant breached the owed duty of care
3. Plaintiff suffered injury or harm
4. Defendant's breach of the owed duty of care caused plaintiff's injuries

What is a ‘duty of care?’

- The duty of care is a legal requirement for individuals and organizations to adhere to a standard of care while performing acts that could foreseeably harm others.
- The duty generally arises from an individual’s actions, his or her relationship with another person, or a specific situation.
- Example – Grocery store manager owes a duty of care to customers, to maintain safe walking surfaces. If a surface is wet from mopping, the manager is obligated to act to let customers know (such as by putting up a sign), so that customers know to walk more carefully or go around the wet spot.

3. Summary of Dispute

Dispute: Reciprocal allegations of fictional, unsubstantiated perceptions of reality

Defendants' position:

- Government has duty of care to protect population from physical threats, which defendants fulfilled by implementing measures with protective effects.
- Coronavirus presented severe physical threat; public health emergency.
- Government has no duty to verify claims about danger posed by alleged physical threats or to verify claims made about effects caused by alleged protective measures.
- Government has authority to classify challenges to its claims (about threats and countermeasures) as misinformation or disinformation; to censor/suppress challenges; and to use informational and psychological tactics to obtain compliance with emergency response measures
- Government has duty of care to protect population from informational and psychological threats (i.e. misinformation), which defendants fulfilled by censoring and suppressing counter-claims about coronavirus and Covid vaccines.
- Government has no duty of care to refrain from participation in misinformation campaigns, lies, deception, simulations of threats/emergencies, providing false information, fabrication of evidence. [Cognitive harm, damage to ability of human being to gain knowledge or understanding.]

Dispute, continued

Plaintiffs' position:

- Government has duty of care to protect population from informational and psychological threats (lies), and also from physical threats (i.e. vaccines) camouflaged by lies as protective measures against false physical threats.
- Government fulfills duty by verifying claims about alleged physical threats, to protect population from lies (cognitive harm) and physical injuries facilitated by lies (physical harm).
- Government breaches duty by failing to verify claims about alleged physical threats.
- Government breaches duty by directly participating in distribution of false, fabricated and misleading information.

Defendants' Acts & Omissions – 2020-ongoing

Acts

Defendants stated a physical threat (novel, transmissible coronavirus) existed, presented severe/deadly risk of harm, and had been physically demonstrated to present high risk of severe physical harm and death.

Defendants stated countermeasures (vaccines) physically necessary and effective for countering threat, and had been physically demonstrated to be physically necessary and physically effective.

Defendants characterized contradictory evidence as "misinformation" and "disinformation" and suppressed/censored/omitted presentation of it.

Plaintiffs Tort Claims – 2023, 2025

Defendants lied. "Covid-19 is not a disease but a project."

Physical threat from coronavirus not real, not novel and/or not severe/deadly.

Cognitive threat (informational & psychological threat, lies) is real, severe and deadly.

Defendants fabricated physical evidence of threat and countermeasures by creating and presenting invalid, false records (forgeries, simulations, theatrical props)

Defendants' acts and omissions inflicted on plaintiffs' intense fear and social discord. [US – Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress] Plaintiffs' fear and emotional distress led them to take vaccines, sustain vaccine injuries [battery, battery by proxy]

Physical countermeasures not physically necessary and not physically effective for countering threat.

Physical countermeasures unnecessary, ineffective and unsafe (zero benefit against incalculable risk of harm.) –

Petition to Court:

- Subject evidence to adversarial cross-exam.
- Declare defendants' acts unlawful.
- Compensate plaintiffs for damages.

Defendants' Answers – 2024, 2025

Adherence to original script:

Physical threat of coronavirus is real, transmissible and severe/deadly.

Defendants created and presented true, valid records containing verified physical evidence for severe disease-causative (pathogenic) threat and countermeasures' and vaccines necessity and effectiveness – duty of care fulfilled.

Countermeasures (masks, tests, etc.) and vaccines necessary and effective – duty of care fulfilled.

Petition to Court:

- Do not subject evidence to adversarial cross-examination.
- Declare defendants' acts lawful
- Dismiss plaintiffs' tort claims.

Communicable disease, pandemic preparedness and response, biological product law

NO LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VALIDATION OF MATERIALS AND METHODS allegedly used to physically demonstrate

- Existence, transmissibility or severity (form and function) of physical threats: pathogenic/disease-causing, sole-cause, transmissible biological agents capable of causing severe illness or death
- Necessity and effectiveness (form and function) of alleged countermeasures (vaccines)

Laws enabled and facilitated defendants' deceptive acts and omissions.

No validated physical evidence presentation required.

No evidentiary review required. No evidentiary standards applicable.

No valid physical evidence presented.

Failure to submit evidence to review (for verification/validation) was not unlawful.

Failure to present valid evidence to public was not unlawful.

Presentation of invalid/unverified evidence (lying) to public was not unlawful.

4. Procedural History

Procedural History – Main Case Leeuwarden District Court

- July 2023 – **Seven plaintiffs** filed Complaint, Exh. 1-90. C/17/190788, 23/172
- Jan-Feb 2024 – All defendants except Bill Gates filed Answers
- Feb. 2024 – Bill Gates challenged Dutch court jurisdiction
- Oct. 2024 – Court order – Bill Gates subject to Dutch jurisdiction
- Nov. 2024 – Bill Gates filed Answer
- Dec. 2024 – Plaintiffs filed Increase of Claim and Request for Pretrial Hearing.
- June 2025 – Plaintiffs filed Conclusion of Reply with Exhibits 91-146
- June-Sept. 2025 – Defendants filed final Answers
- Nov. 2025 – Court order – Granted increase of claim, denied request for pretrial hearing
- Dec. 2025 – Plaintiffs letter submitting expert reports and video statements

Procedural History – Second Case Amsterdam Court of Appeal

- March 2025 – **Three petitioners** filed Request for Provisional Evidence Proceedings in District Court of North Netherlands at Leeuwarden Case No. C/17/199273 / HARK 25/17) – Not a complaint. Request for public evidentiary review, preliminary presentation of evidence/testimony, cross-examination of witnesses, to inform petitioners' further action.
- June-July 2025 – Defendants filed opposition to Request for Provisional Evidence Proceedings
- July 2025 - Hearing
- August 2025 – Court order - Leeuwarden District Court denied Request
- September 2025 - Petitioners appealed denial order to Court of Appeal at Arnhem-Leeuwarden. Conflicts of interest. Appeal transferred to Court of Appeal at Amsterdam - Case No. D100816.
- December 2025 – Petitioners' letter submitting expert reports and video statements.
- January 2026 - Defendants filed Opposition to appeal, asking court to refuse to hear appeal.
- January 2026 - **Oral hearing scheduled for March 9, 2026** - Amsterdam Court of Appeal review of arguments for and against allowing appeal to be heard.

5. Plaintiffs' factual history and legal arguments

Plaintiffs – Main Case

- Live in the Netherlands, members of Dutch society
- Read Dutch print and digital newspapers, watched/listened to broadcast and digital video/audio media coverage and government officials' public statements about coronavirus disease and vaccines.
- Developed intense fear about threat of Covid infection, severe disease and death for themselves and their loved ones.
- Complied with vaccination advice, each receiving one or more Pfizer vaccines in 2021.
- All sustained psychological damage (fear, social discord)
- Some sustained physical injuries

Petition for Remedies – Original (Main Case)

July 2023 complaint asked court to

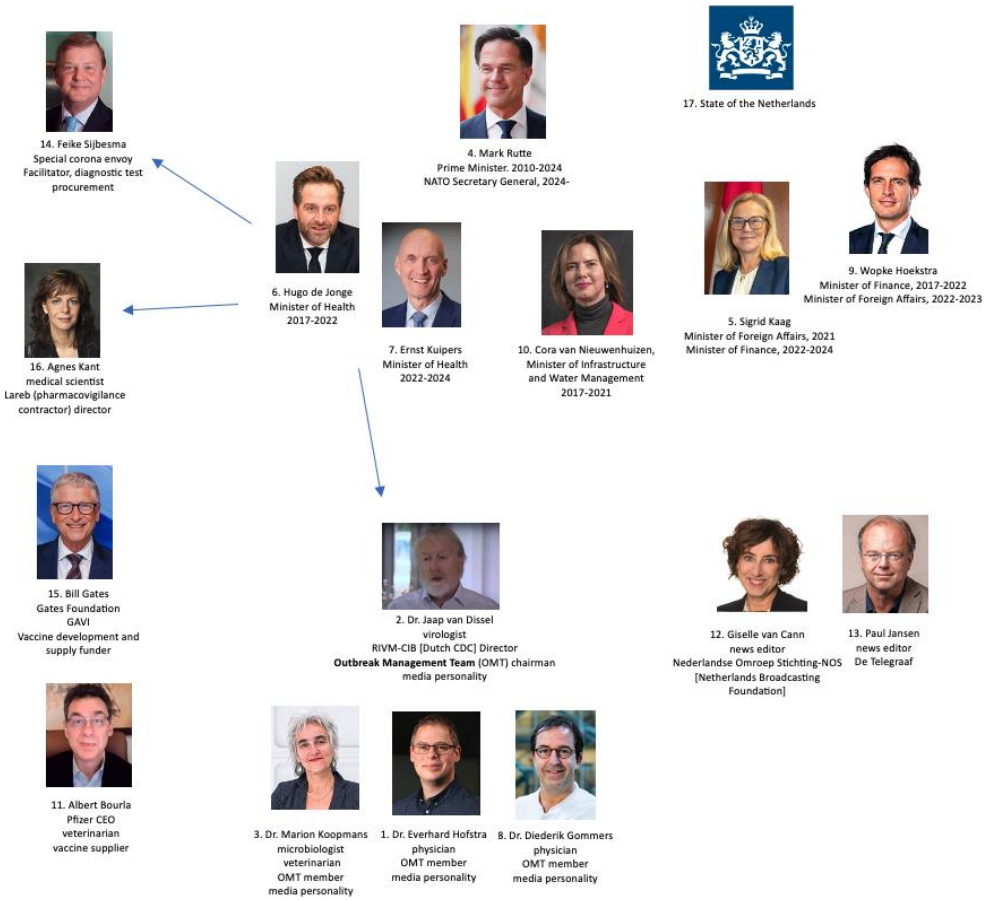
- Declare that defendants as a group and individually have acted unlawfully towards plaintiffs by intentionally misleading them in an unlawful manner and thereby inducing them to get Covid-19 injections the defendants knew, or at least should have known, were not safe and effective. [Declarative Judgment]
- …Compensate the plaintiffs for their damages including court costs.

Petition for Remedies – Amended (Main Case)

Increase of claim requested by plaintiffs Dec. 2024, granted by court Nov. 2025

- Declare that the defendants, as a group and individually, have continued to act unlawfully towards the plaintiffs up to the date of the final judgment rendered by the court in this case (including an unlawful omission) by deliberately and unlawfully misleading them and the Dutch people in order to induce the plaintiffs and/or the Dutch people to undergo Covid-19 injections of which the defendants knew, or at least should have known, that these injections were not safe and effective, or at least that the false and misleading narrative propagated by the defendants in the context of the project Covid-19: The Great Reset and/or the Covid-19 injections introduced in the context of this project were harmful to the health, fertility and psychological well-being of the defendants and/or the Dutch people;
- ...Compensate the plaintiffs for their damages including court costs

17 Defendants – Five categories



1. Government officials, elected & appointed
2. Semi-government officials – contractors
3. Pharmaceutical Industry – Bourla (Pfizer)
4. Non-government officials
5. Media

16 natural persons
1 government entity – State of the Netherlands

<u>Different actors, playing same roles, same scripts, local language, in each country.</u>

Dutch OMT, US White House Coronavirus Task Force, etc.

Duty of Care

Plaintiffs filed their initial Complaint in 2023 and their Conclusion of Reply in 2025.

- Defendants owed a duty of care, as government officers, contractors, advisors and journalists, to plaintiffs.
- Defendants owed the duty to refrain from providing false, fabricated and misleading information to the public about the existence and severity of coronavirus threats and the composition and probable harmful effects of Covid vaccines
- Defendants owed the duty to provide true and complete information about coronavirus and Covid vaccines.
- Defendants owed the duty to refrain from omitting, withholding, concealing, excluding or suppressing presentation true information from sources documenting that information provided about the coronavirus threat and Covid vaccines was false, fabricated and misleading.

Breach of Duty of Care

- Defendants as individuals and as members of a group, breached the duty owed to plaintiffs, by knowingly committing acts presenting false, fabricated and misleading information to the public, about the existence and severity of the "coronavirus" threat and about the necessity, composition, quality, and probable effects of Covid vaccines
- Defendants projected or instilled a false "preferential reality."
- Defendants breached the duty owed by knowingly omitting, concealing and suppressing presentation of true information exposing or contradicting defendants' false statements.
- Defendants knew or should have known that the information they presented was false, fabricated and misleading.

Breach of Duty, continued

- Defendants knew or should have known that plaintiffs would rely on the credibility of defendants and the information defendants presented, to make personal decisions as to acts and omissions (isolation, distancing, masking, testing, contact tracing, vaccination)
- Defendants foresaw or should have foreseen that their actions created a risk of harm to Plaintiffs – severe psychological and social distress from believing Dutch society, plaintiffs and their loved ones were under dangerous threat, and physical injury (biological malfunction attributable to vaccination) → Psychological, behavioral and physical biological/medical experimentation, torture, mutilation and homicide.

Damages

- All Plaintiffs were placed into a false "preferential reality" through Defendants' acts (lying) and omissions (concealing).
- All plaintiffs adopted false beliefs about the existence and severity of the coronavirus threat and about the necessity, composition and probable effects of Covid vaccines.
- All Plaintiffs suffered severe psychological and social distress from falsely believing themselves and Dutch society to be under dangerous threat
- All Plaintiffs were vaccinated one or more times.
- Some Plaintiffs sustained major and minor physical injuries attributable to vaccination. (One plaintiff has died, leaving six living plaintiffs)
- All plaintiffs sustained psychological harm from not knowing whether or when they might in the future develop major physical injuries attributable to vaccination.

Causation

- But for (*sine qua non*) the acts and omissions – oral and written statements – of defendants, who owed a duty of care and breached it, Plaintiffs would not have believed coronavirus presented risks of severe disease and death for themselves, their loved ones and Dutch society.
- But for believing defendants' false information about coronavirus, plaintiffs would not have suffered severe fear, psychological and social distress.
- But for believing false information, Plaintiffs would not have believed vaccination to be necessary and would not have taken vaccines.
- But for taking vaccines, Plaintiffs would not have sustained physical injuries or died from vaccine damage, and would not suffer from intense fear that they may (in the future) develop physical injuries attributable to vaccination or die from vaccine damage.

Evidence specific to each defendant

- Written records reviewed, prepared and/or signed by defendants (government reports, infection and death dashboards, letters, emails, academic papers, news reports, corporate reports, regulatory documents).
- Video/audio records of public statements delivered by defendants.

Plaintiffs argued these government, corporate and media records and public statements contained false, fabricated and misleading information.

- Critical analysis by non-government, non-corporate authors, citing data reported by government and corporate sources, and citing data obtained by non-government, non-corporate researchers.

Plaintiffs argued these independent sources presented true information, which defendants concealed/suppressed, and if it had been presented by defendants, plaintiffs would not have sustained mental and physical injuries (fear, social discord, vaccine injury).

Pfizer-BioNTech ”Cumulative Analysis”

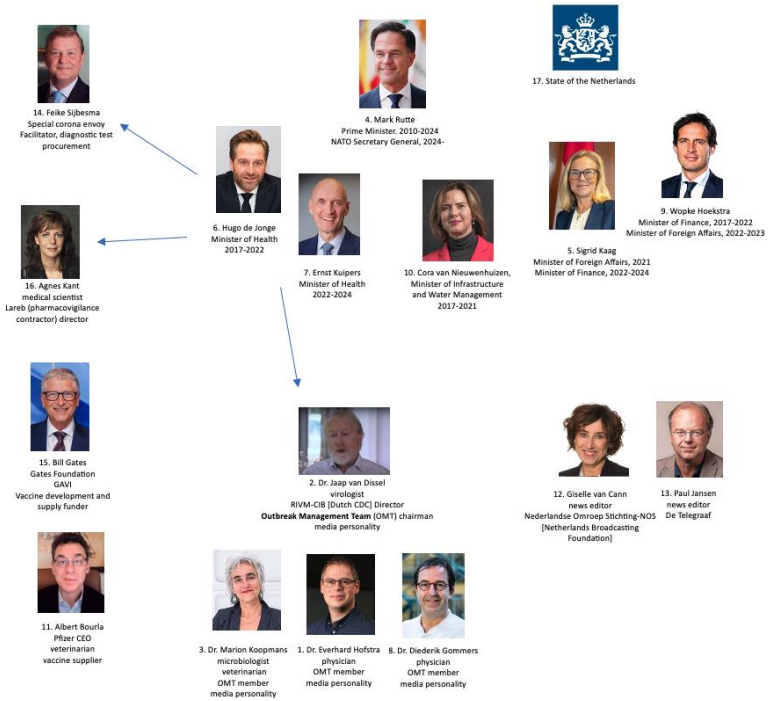
- Key document – Pfizer-BioNTech, "Cumulative Analysis of Post-Authorization Adverse Event Reports.” Compiled and analyzed ~ 42,000 “case report” records of diseases, disorders and deaths occurring shortly after vaccinations administered between Dec. 1, 2020 and Feb. 28, 2021 and received by the US-FDA Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research date-stamped April 30, 2021. [Publicly disclosed Nov. 2021, FOIA]
- Plaintiffs argued Pfizer-BioNTech provided causation evidence: evidence that diseases, disorders and deaths occurring after vaccination were causally attributable to vaccination, demonstrating vaccines to be unsafe and ineffective. Plaintiffs attributed knowledge of the report to defendants, and willful concealment of the report and its implications from the public. Intent to deceive.

6. Defendants' true goals/motives.

Organizational Chart

EU + NATO + WEF + UN + WHO funders/members/affiliates

Tortfeasor entities and individuals external to Dutch government & Dutch media; not named defendants.



European Union
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
United Nations
World Health Organization
World Economic Forum
World Bank
Bank for International Settlements
International Monetary Fund
World Trade Organization

Worldview presented by defendants as justifying coordinated responsive action

Defendants may sincerely hold these beliefs, or may pretend to hold them.

NOTE: Complex, dynamic systems: Verified physical evidence, causation attribution, not feasible and not presented

Worldwide threats

- Physical "carrying capacity" of earth for human beings is known and exceeded
- Food supply shortages
- Social conflict, war
- Energy supply shortages
- Pollution
- Climate destabilized (atmosphere, ocean)
- Ecosystems destabilized
- Global pandemic vulnerability
- Economies destabilized

Causation ascribed

- Too many people (number)
- Living too long (time, health)
- Using too much land, food, water and fuel (activity)

Solutions planned and implemented

- Prevent new births
- Weaken health
- Shorten lifespans
- Use less land, food, water and fuel

Oct. 16, 2024 – Main Case – Plaintiff Claims Summarized Order, Bill Gates subject to Dutch jurisdiction

3.2. [redacted] et al. have based that claim - briefly and factually stated - on the following. Hofstra et al. have implemented the Covid 19: The Great Reset Project. This is a project aimed at the total reorganization of societies in all countries that are members of the United Nations (hereinafter: UN), as described by Schwab in his book Covid-19: The Great Reset. In this reorganization, all factors that determine human life are made the subject of forced change by the WEF and the UN. Characteristic of this political ideology is that this forced and planned change is presented as justified by pretending that the world is suffering from major crises that can only be solved by centralized, hard global intervention. One of these pretended major crises concerns the Covid-19 pandemic. Hofstra et al. have individually and as a group acted unlawfully towards [redacted] et al. by misleading them, in the context of the implementation of the Covid 19: The Great Reset Project, into having Covid-19 injections administered, of which Hofstra et al. knew, or at least should have known, that these injections were not safe and effective. These Covid-19 injections were never intended to protect [redacted] et al. from a venomous virus. [redacted] et al. suffered mental and physical injuries as a result of these injections, according to [redacted] et al.

NOTE Plaintiffs also allege they have sustained mental injuries (intense fear, severe social discord) <u>as a result of being subjected to defendants' deceptions</u>, in addition to suffering mental and physical injuries as a result of vaccinations.

Government legitimacy transfers; Pretextual/simulations of cross-border crises driving proxy action

Supranational institutions

- Do not have legitimate authority to directly govern human societies (populated countries, peoples). Not hereditary monarchies; not elective/representative/parliamentary states.
- Formed by treaty ratification by legitimate national governments to coordinate international cooperation (UN, NATO, WHO, EU)
- Formed by incorporation as non-governmental, private organization to coordinate international cooperation (WEF, Switzerland)
- Because they have no direct authority, they execute their projects through the acts and omissions of government officers in each member country.

Government legitimacy transfers, continued

- Financial control of public information channels (publishers, broadcasters, universities, schools, think tanks)
- Foster national government officials belief in existence and severity of cross-border crises (obligating prescribed responses), or indifference to truth or falsity of alleged cross-border crises.
- Great Reset, Build Back Better, New World Order, Sustainble Development Goals, Fourth Industrial Revolution.
- To centralize power, supranational non-governments need to orchestrate or project illusion of emergencies perceived as too large, too fast and too threatening to be managed by national, state, local governments or families and civic/religious organizations.
- Foster public and government belief that children are threat to society, and birth reduction (birth control, population control) is necessary.
- Turn national governments' duty of care away from service to families, workers, communities, businesses, toward service to supranational organizations and goals
- Through national governments (proxies), legalize and facilitate/promote means to prevent or reduce conceptions, births, upbringing of children, movement (travel),
- Overt – Debt/usury (personal, business, government) – impediment to marriage, family formation
- Overt – Promotion of divorce (fracture families and communities); contraception; abortion. Characterized/masked as acts of personal liberty or for societal good. (These lies have been insufficient to meet goals.)
- Covert – Falsified/simulated communicable disease and pandemic threats, isolation, movement-restrictions, vaccination (poisoning and sterilization characterized/masked as disease control). (Bigger, faster lies).

Evidence of the “preferred reality” imposition project defendants implemented/executed, cited by plaintiffs.

- UN Agenda 21 (1992)
- UN Agenda 2030; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)(2015)
- April 15, 2018 video interview, Netherlands Marine General Frank Van Kappen – “We are in the middle of a period in which **we are dealing with an information operation**, an information war….Yes, that's what it's called today, it's an activity of strategic importance, which is the **manipulation of facts and events, so that you present a preferred reality to your own population, to your opponent and to the international public**. We are in the middle of that.”

Evidence, continued

- Gates Foundation/GAVI/WHO publications, funding priorities, vaccine supply, readiness, pandemic preparedness
- WEF Annual Meeting Davos conference announcements, agendas, reports, webpages
- *Covid-19: The Great Reset* (2020 book by Klaus Schwab, Thierry Malleret, WEF)
- *How to Prevent the Next Pandemic* (2022 book by Bill Gates)

Evidence - Planned, intentional imposition of "preferred reality" through information operations, psychological operations

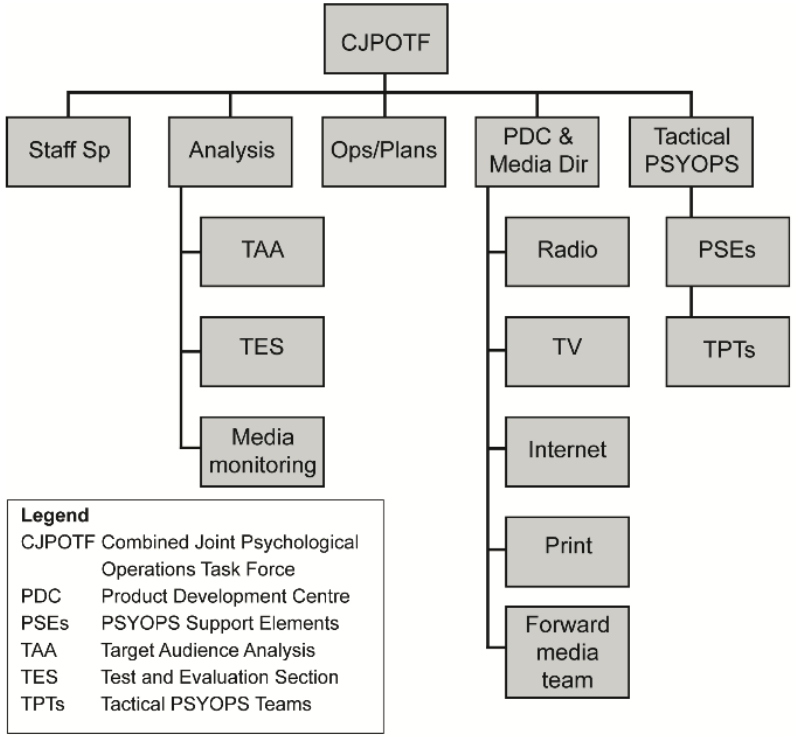


Figure 3.1 – Generic CJPOTF ORBAT

NATO AJP 3.10.1, p. 3-3

NATO Allied Joint Publication 3.10.1 - Allied Joint Doctrine for Psychological Operations
NATO AJP 10.1 – Allied Joint Doctrine for Information Operations
NATO AJP-10 - Allied Joint Doctrine for Strategic Communications
NATO AJP-3.19 - Allied Joint Doctrine for Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC), Combined Joint Psychological Operations Task Force (CJPOTF)

7. Defendants factual history and legal arguments

Defendants' Answers

Defendants filed initial Answers in 2024 and final answers in 2025.

- Defendants argued that plaintiffs' core claim – defendants knowingly projected false, unsubstantiated "preferred reality" with intent to deceive and manipulate behavior – was itself false, unsubstantiated, illusory, absurd/far-fetched. Conspiracy theory, plaintiffs deluded.
- Defendants claimed that coronavirus presented a true and severe physical threat, such that they held a duty of care to provide information and disease control programs and products, and that they fulfilled their duty of care properly. (No breach of duty of care, no unlawful acts.)
- Defendants denied that they presented false, fabricated or misleading information (No breach of duty of care, no unlawful acts).

Defendants' Answers, continued

- Defendants – including media defendants -- argued they were entitled to rely (without verification) on the presumed validity of information provided by China, WHO, Imperial College, Pfizer, BioNTech, US-FDA, EU European Medicines Agency (EMA) and Health Council of the Netherlands (Gezondheidsraad), Dutch health authorities and other official sources. (No breach of duty of care, no unlawful acts/omissions)
- Defendants denied that they had an obligation to present information exposing or contradicting as false, the information they presented (No breach of duty of care, no unlawful omissions).

Defendants' Answers, cont.

- Defendants denied or disputed that plaintiffs had taken vaccines (No damages)
- Defendants denied or disputed that plaintiffs sustained injuries. (No damages)
- Defendants denied that, even if plaintiffs did take vaccines, and had injuries, that the injuries were caused by vaccination. (No causation)
- Defendants denied plaintiffs' personal decisions to take vaccines were caused by defendants acts or omissions. (No causation)
- Defendants characterized April 2021 Pfizer-BioNTech report as, at most, evidence of correlation of disease, disorder and death with vaccination.
- Defendants denied the report provided evidence of causation, and denied that it represented a signal requiring additional analysis or suspension of product use.
- Defendants denied plaintiffs had proved defendants had knowledge of the report and its contents, and/or denied defendants had knowledge of it.

Evidence cited by Defendants

- Government reports and advisories produced by defendants (i.e. infection and death "dashboards," Outbreak Management Team advice bulletins and Health Council recommendations)
- Reports and advisories produced by co-executors of deceit project (i.e. EU, US, China, UK, Germany, WHO reports, declarations, etc. on virology, epidemiology, product marketing/use authorization.
- Academic papers produced by defendants, or by researchers funded by defendants and co-executors of deceit project; published in journals funded by defendants and co-executors.
- Defendants argued that the information in the reports, advisories and papers was true and complete.

8. March 9, 2026 Hearing

Subject of March 9, 2026 hearing

- Both cases hinge on truth or falsity of information provided to the public (including plaintiffs) by defendants, and (if false) whether defendants knew or should have known they were presenting false information, and whether defendants had a duty to disclose true information, which was breached.
- **Plaintiffs seek public evidentiary review. Defendants oppose public evidentiary review.**
- Two courts have denied plaintiffs requests for preliminary public evidentiary review. Second Case - Aug. 2025. Leeuwarden District Court. Main Case - Nov. 2025.
- Sept. 2025 – Petitioners' appealed Aug. 2025 order (Second Case)
- Oral hearing March 9, 2026 - Amsterdam Court of Appeal – argument on whether or not appeal should be allowed to proceed to a decision on whether Leeuwarden District Court erred in denying petitioners' Request for Provisional Evidence Proceedings.
- Article 200(2) of Dutch Code of Civil Procedure bars appeal of Aug. 2025 decision, "unless court determines otherwise." -- "A decision on the application for one or more preparatory evidence events is not subject to any higher remedy, except where the court decides otherwise. In such event, the time limit for initiating the higher remedy is four weeks."
- Petitioners ask Amsterdam Court of Appeal to "determine otherwise," allow appeal to proceed.

Subject of March 9, 2026 hearing, continued

- Enka v. Dupont (1985, Supreme Court of the Netherlands)
  The bar on remedies can be broken through if the court:
  (1) has stepped outside the scope of the relevant provision,
  (2) has wrongly left that provision unapplied, or
  (3) in handling the case has **disregarded such a fundamental principle of law that the case cannot be said to have been dealt with fairly and impartially.**
- Petitioners argue provision (3) applies, that fundamental principles of law pertaining to fair and impartial trials were disregarded
- Petitioners cite European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) Article 6, Right to a fair trial
- Similar to US grounds for appeal: legal errors, misinterpretation, or misapplication; abuse of discretion; constitutional violations; factual errors or insufficient evidence; procedural irregularities; manifest injustice
- Defendants oppose, arguing lower court decision and procedures conducted fairly and impartially, no reason for Amsterdam Court of Appeal to break the ban on appeal.

9. Case documents and supporting material

What's available at Leeuwarden Litigation page Bailiwick Archives on Wordpress?

- https://bailiwicknewsarchives.wordpress.com/litigation-leeuwarden-netherlands/
- Links to Recht Oprecht website and YouTube video page.
- St. Benedict Memo – Report about the development of US and international law governing communicable disease control, pandemic preparedness and response, and biological product manufacturing regulation. 280 pages
- Responses to questions presented by Michael Nevradakis, Childrens Health Defense about Leeuwarden litigation - 4 pages
- Memo in Support of Petitioners Appeal – 10 pages

Leeuwarden litigation page, continued

- Organizational diagram
- Link to presentation video
- Reading guide with diagram, defendant bios, laws cited, acronyms.
- Case Documents – Main Case and Second Case
- Press releases, press conference transcripts,
- Memos, affidavits, video statement transcripts
- Recommended start: July 2023 Plaintiffs' complaint and Jan. 2024 Defendants State et al Answer.

Leeuwarden Litigation

Case Orientation
Case Document Reading Guide

Katherine Watt
Catholic American writer and paralegal
February 23, 2026